(XLVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2349.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1792.

An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Randolph Brande Latimer be agent of this state, to execute the trust and power reposed in him by virtue of this act, from the first day of January, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety two, until the first day of January, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-three.

And be it enacted, That the said agent superintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the several collectors of the respective counties within this state, appointed since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent is hereby authorised and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shores for an accurate statement of all the arrearages and balances due from such collectors, and such account shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

And be it enacted, That the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and the council, may thereupon apportion such arrearages and balances into such reasonable parts as he shall think most proper and effectual for securing the collection thereof, and may also limit such reasonable periods for the payment of such respective parts of the said arrearages and balances as shall appear to him most proper and available to that end, and immediately thereafter he shall cause full notice of these proceedings to be given in writing to each respective collector so in arrears for the said taxes, and to his securities, and shall require them severally to pay into the treasury of the respective shores such parts of the said arrearages and balances as he shall have so apportioned, by the respective periods limited by him for the payment thereof; and if any such collector, or his securities, shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requisitions of the said agent, it shall and may be lawful for the said agent, and he is hereby authorised and required, to proceed by execution, in the most effectual manner, against each and every defaulter, so as to insure the payment of all the arrearages and balances due, or such part thereof, as he shall think proper, having a just regard to the circumstances of each respective case; and the said agent shall proceed from time to time in discharge of the duties required of him by this act, or otherwise, as he shall find most advisable for promoting the payment and collection of the said arrearages and balances; provided, that no indulgence shall be given to any of the said collectors beyond the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-three.

And, whereas the late agent, on compromises with several collectors, received from such collectors in payment, either for the whole or part of their arrearages, bonds due from and judgments against certain individuals, *Be it enacted*, That such debtors on bond or judgment, received as aforesaid, shall be and they are hereby allowed to pay the same as follows, to wit: one fifth of the principal, with all arrears of interest, on or before the first day of September, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, one other fifth of the principal, with the interest on the whole debt then unpaid, on or before the first day of September, seventeen hundred and ninety three, and so on until the whole debt and interest shall be discharged; provided, that the said agent shall be authorised and required to limit a time within which any such debtor shall give new bond and security, if necessary, and that in default of the same being given as required, the said agent shall cause the necessary process to issue for the recovery of the whole debt and interest; and provided also, that in any such debtor shall fail in making his first or any subsequent payment agreeably to this act, process shall issue for the recovery of the whole debt and interest aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all balances due to the state on open account; and the said agent shall have power to require payment of, and if necessary to sue for the same; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with any such debtors, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment not exceeding five years, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all monies due the state for duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and forfeited recognizances and amerciaments, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licencies, and to require payment, and (if necessary) sue for the same; and the said agent may allow for insolvencies, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law, and for information of the law he shall take the advice of the attorney-general in writing.

And be it enacted, That whenever there shall be occasion to expose to public sale the property of any collector, or his securities, by virtue of any execution already issued, or to be directed for this purpose, the agent shall cause public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and, if necessary, shall purchase any property so exposed for the use of the state, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrearages due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased; and any property so purchased for the use of the state, the said agent may again expose to public auction on the most advantageous terms for the interest of the state, and if the same be sold on credit, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurer of the western shore, from the several purchasers of such property; and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof subscribed by him, into the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers and their securities from their respective dates.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall have power to dispose of all confiscated British property that remains unsold, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment not exceeding five years, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

And, whereas considerable sums are due this state upon sales of confiscated British property unbonded for, and it appears to this general assembly that in many cases the purchasers are unable to make payment, and the property is becoming daily of less value, *Be it enacted*, That the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, be authorised to release the said purchasers who are unable to pay from their purchases, and take back the property for the use of the state; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with the said purchasers for the use of the said property, and take bonds for the same to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment not exceeding five years, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal; and any property taken back the said agent shall dispose of in the same manner as he is before authorised to dispose of confiscated British property unsold, and to take bonds in the same manner for the purchase money, and on the same credit and terms; provided, that in no case the state shall refund any part of the principal or interest paid by such purchasers.

And be it enacted, That the governor and council be required to examine into any representation made to them by purchasers of confiscated property who have bonded but not installed, and may release the said purchasers from their purchases, where they and their securities are unable to pay, and take back the property for the use of the state; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with the said purchasers, and their securities, for the use of the said property, and take bonds for the same to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment not exceeding five years, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payment of the principal; provided, that in no case the state shall refund any part of the principal or interest paid by such purchasers; and any property so taken back the said agent shall dispose of in the same manner as he is before authorised to dispose of confiscated British property remaining unsold, and to take bonds in the same manner for the purchase money, and on the same credit and terms.

And be it enacted, That all debtors for confiscated property on bond, who shall not be released from their purchases by the governor and council, and others, who have or might have installed under the act relating to the debtors and creditors of this state, shall be permitted to discharge their debts as follows; that is to say, all arrears of interest up to the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety, and two thirds of the principal, in specie, or in depreciation or other liquidated state certificates, or in stock created under the act of congress bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. one third of the principal, in specie, or in stock created under the said act bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, and all interest accruing after the said first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety, in specie only; provided, that no debtor who has already availed himself of the privilege of paying one third of his principal debt in deferred stock of the United States, in virtue of the act of last session of assembly, shall be allowed to make any further payment in such stock; and that no debtor who has paid any less proportion of his principal in such stock, shall be allowed to make any additional payment in the same further than to complete the amount of one third of his principal debt; and the times of payment shall be as follows, to wit; one fifth of the principal, and all arrears of interest, shall be paid on or before the first day of December, seventeen and ninety-two; one other fifth of the principal, and the interest upon the whole debt then unpaid, on or before the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and so annually till the whole debt and interest be discharged.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That the governor and council be authorised, when they shall think it necessary, to require new bond and security from any debtor who has not installed, to limit a time within which such new bond and security shall be given, and if the same be not given within the time so limited, they shall direct the said agent to cause process to issue on the bonds of such debtors, and their securities, or to proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended, as the case may require, for the whole principal and interest due from such debtors.

And be it enacted, That if any of the said bond debtors shall neglect to make their first payment, or any subsequent payment, agreeably this act, the said agent shall cause process to be issued for the whole principal and interest then due, or shall proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended as aforesaid, as occasion may require.

And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds taken for taxes due before the first of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent shall also superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds installed, or otherwise, for the emissions of paper money of seventeen hundred and sixty-nine and seventeen hundred and seventy-three.

And be it enacted, That in all cases where bonds shall be taken in consequence of this act, the said bonds shall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the governor and council shall think fully sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule, and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore.

And be it enacted, That in every case where the said agent shall grant any indulgence to a collector in virtue of this act, it shall always be on the terms of such collector's paying three fifths of the sum required by the said agent to be paid by such collector in specie.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall have power to fix such days for the sale of property taken on fieri facias at the suit of the state as he may think proper, always taking care to give twenty days notice thereof.

And be it enacted, That no process shall issue against any of the collectors aforesaid since the first of January seventeen hundred and eighty-three, unless by the direction of the said agent.

And be it enacted, That no process shall issue against any debtor on bond for confiscated British property until the first of September, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, except against such debtors as have not installed, and neglected to give new bond and security, if required by the governor and council as aforesaid; and that no process shall issue against any debtor, on bond or judgment received on compromise by the late agent, as aforesaid, until the said first day of September, except against such as neglect to give new bond and security, if required by the said agent, as aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury, in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

And, whereas in some counties no collectors of the said fund tax have been appointed, and in others those who have been appointed have declined to act, *Be it enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the said agent to agree with and appoint a collector of the said tax in any county where there shall be no collector appointed, who shall give security for the performance of his duty agreeably to law; and the collectors so appointed by the said agent shall give security, to be approved of by the said agent, for the performance of their duty respectively, and shall proceed to act in the same manner, and be liable to the same duties in all respects, as if they had been appointed by the commissioners.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall render a fair and full account of his several proceedings under the authority of this act to the general assembly at their next session, and shall be allowed for his services the following commissions, to wit: For all payments made to either of the treasurers on bonds for confiscated property, one and a half per cent. for all bonds with security taken by the said agent on resales of confiscated property in virtue of this act, two and a half per cent. for all monies collected on open account, three per cent. and for all other monies or bonds paid in or taken in virtue of this act, two per cent.

And be it enacted, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the state, before the governor and the council, in the penalty of twenty thousand pounds current money, with such securities as the governor

and the council ſhall approve, for the faithful performance of the ſaid duties, which bond ſhall be lodged with the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore, and ſhall alſo take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully diſcharge the duties of agent, under the act, entitled, "An act to appoint an agent for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, and for other purpoſes," to the beſt of his ſkill and judgment; the certificate of which oath ſhall be annexed to, or endorſed on, the ſaid bond.

And be it enacted, That if the ſaid agent ſhall not accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he ſhall not give bond and take the oath aforeſaid before the firſt day of February next, or ſhall die, the governor and the council are hereby authoriſed and requeſted to appoint a fit and proper perſon in his place, who ſhall have and execute all the authorities and powers veſted in the ſaid Randolph Brandt Latimer by this act, ſuch perſon firſt giving ſecurity and taking the oath aforeſaid.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to appoint an agent for the year ſeventeen hundred and ninety-two, and for other purpoſes.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That the agent, appointed by or in virtue of the act of the preſent ſeſſion of aſſembly to which this is a ſupplement, ſhall have full power and authority to compound with diſcoverers of confiſcated Britiſh property upon the terms and conditions preſcribed in the act to empower the governor and council to compound with diſcoverers of Britiſh property, who have heretofore made application concerning the ſame, and for other purpoſes, paſſed at November ſeſſion, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-eight, and to diſpoſe of ſuch property, and take bonds for the purchaſe money, in the ſame manner as directed by the act to which this is a ſupplement, as to confiſcated Britiſh property unſold, and on the ſame credit and terms.

And be it enacted, That the ſaid agent ſhall immediately call on ſuch diſcoverers of confiſcated Britiſh property, and if ſuch applicants ſhall not, on or before firſt day of June next, make known to the ſaid agent the title of the ſtate to the property diſcovered, the ſaid agent ſhall, immediately thereafter, proceed to aſcertain the ſtate's right, and diſpoſe of the ſame as aforeſaid, without making ſuch diſcoverers, who refuſe or neglect to comply with this notice, any compenſation.

LONDON, *November* 2.

SOME dreadful riots have lately happened at Avignon, in France, in which ſeveral people have loſt their lives. One man, the companion of Jourdain, ſurnamed Cuttroat, was aſſaſſinated in a church at the foot of the altar. Above fifty others have become miſerable victims to popular fury. That fine country is now a prey to the moſt horrid political and religious fanaticiſm.

The king of Spain is endeavouring to ſecure the fidelity of ſoldiery, by increaſing their pay. So the Roman emperors purchaſed the influence of the army, by doles among the troops, till at laſt the Prætorean bands and legions became the only diſpenſers of empire.

This country ſeems to have completely gained the confidence of the French, who are equally inclined to do juſtice to the moderation of our miniſters, and the liberality of ſentiment which has been diſplayed on the ſubject of their revolution, in every part of the Britiſh dominions.

Since the laſt melancholy accounts from the French Weſt-Indies, the cabinet miniſters have had ſeveral meetings, and the moſt vigorous means are to be adopted, in order to prevent a ſimilar ſpirit of diſcord and revolt in Jamaica, and our other colonies.

In conſequence of the diſturbances in the French ſettlements, the government of this country, it is reported, meant to ſend out an additional force to our Weſt-Indies, in order to prevent their influence from affecting our intereſts in that quarter, and guard againſt their probable effects.

In ſeveral of the German papers, the following remark is aſcribed to the archduke Francis. A courtier obſerving to him, that the public hoped the emperor would avenge the injuries of his ſiſter. "The ſtate," replied the prince, "has no ſiſter, and never avenges the injuries of individuals."

From the more accurate intelligence that has arrived reſpecting the diſturbances at St. Domingo, it appears that they are ſufficiently alarming, they are by no means ſo conſiderable as they were at firſt repreſented. The worſt circumſtance is the ſpirit of party, which embarraſſes government, and prevents the moſt effectual meaſures from being employed to ſuppreſs them.

Sunday the 16th ult. the French ambaſſador had a private audience of his Imperial majeſty, in which he delivered his credentials.

Lord Sheffield at Coblentz, a few days ſince, on his return from Lauſanne, the town being full of French emigrants, was obliged to ſleep in his coach in a boat upon the Rhine.

Advices from Avignon ſay, that the ſon of Leſcuver, a youth of 17 years, wild at the loſs of a parent, ran through the town demanding vengeance.—The ſight of this frantic youth produced the ſame effect upon the people as the bloody robe of Cæſar at Rome. Mad with revenge, they ran to the priſons, where the governor had confined a number of the firſt rioters and, horrid to relate, by eight o'clock in the morning theſe vengeful butchers had ſacrificed ſeventy-four victims to the manes of Leſcuver, at once confounding the innocent with the guilty.

M. Mulot, formerly a commiſſary, being requeſted to advance with the troops, refuſed; and upwards of 150 perſons were ſacrificed, among whom they reckon Madame Niel, her ſon, five municipal officers, and Monſieur Geraud, a member of the national aſſembly.

It is now almoſt certain that La Fayette will ſucceed Bailly as mayor of Paris.

The king of Pruſſia has received the king of France's acceptation of the conſtitution, in the terms of the ſame cold congratulation that diſtinguiſhed the anſwers of the courts of the Hague and St. James's.

Nov. 14. The following delicacies were the daily allowance of a maid of honour in the court of Henry the eighth:

At breakfaſt, a chine of beef, a loaf, a manchet, and a gallon of ale. At dinner, a piece of beef, a ſtroak of roaſt, and a *reward*; a caſt of bread, and a gallon of ale. In the afternoon, a manchet, and half a gallon of ale. At ſupper, a meſs of porrige, a piece of mutton, a *reward*; a caſt of bread, and a gallon of wine. After ſupper, a loaf, a manchet, and half a gallon of wine. Every morning a plentiful ſupply of wood was ordered for fuel, a quantity of candles, and a torch. Compare this with the courtly fare of one of the honourable maids in the year 1791.

There are now fifteen or ſixteen theatres, or places of entertainment, open every night at Paris, 4000 gaming-houſes; clubs innumerable; churches, very few; dealers in paper money, in every ſtreet; ſpecie—none.

The Bastile.

The workmen, in digging into the foundation of the Baſtile at Paris, have lately diſcovered another ſubterraneous dungeon, at an amazing depth. Univerſal curioſity was of courſe excited.

Several dead bodies were found there, become ſkeletons by time, and the damps of the place. Nothing certain is yet known as to whoſe remains they are, though conjecture naturally is at work upon the occurrence.

They are expoſed to public view, and immenſe crowds are running to inſpect them.

Tranſlation of the extract of the letter dated Pondicherry, 24th June, 1791, from a merchant there to his brother at Paris.

"The war between the Engliſh and Tippoo is a little abated at preſent, on account of the weather on the Malabar coaſt, where every thing is at preſent under water.—I have before mentioned to you the capture of Bangalore; it is the only advantage which the Engliſh have gained this year. Their army is going to ruin by degrees, and every one here thinks it will be ſoon deſtroyed. The fact is, that, by their own acknowledgement, Tippoo diſputed their approach to Seringapatam by a battle in which he and his troops fought like furies. The loſs of the Engliſh was conſiderable, becauſe they attempted to force Tippoo's entrenchments and were the attackers.—The extraordinary rains which fell afterwards joined to the want of draft oxen, forced them to deſtroy and abandon all their heavy artillery.—Their ſituation is moſt critical: in want of all neceſſaries, and having the elements in this rainy ſeaſon to combat with.

"Theſe bad accounts are a little ſoftened, as to their conſequences, by the arrival of the Mahrattas, who, as they ſay, are reſolved to force the belligerent powers to make peace.

"The Engliſh company, ruined in her finances, is under an incapacity of making any return to Europe this year; at leaſt from the coaſt of Coromandel, Malabar, or Bengal."

BOSTON, *December* 29.

On the 11th inſtant, captain Brown arrived at Providence, from Cape François, which place he left the 22d ultimo. He informs, that a party of French horſe had been attacked by the revolted negroes, and about 40 of them killed, which had given great ſpirit to the blacks: That the whites had abandoned Coracole and Jaquixe, and that the former was in flames when he ſailed.

Original communications from London, November 10.

"General Bender has been authoriſed to recognize the French national flag in the Low Countries as royal and ſovereign.—Moderate men, are ſaid to compoſe a large majority of the national legiſlature of France, which muſt confirm the conſtitution beyond all doubt, aided by the conciliatory conduct of the king, whoſe titles are reſtored, and the attacks of republicaniſm thereon, have been retracted."

Dec. 31. The concert, on Thurſday evening laſt, was remarkably brilliant—The muſic was well choſen and happily executed; but little Miſs Moncrief filled Concert-Hall with delight and aſtoniſhment—a ſweet, little, innocent child of only eight years and two months old, poſſeſſed of ſuch ſweetneſs, ſtrength and compaſs of voice as never was before heard, in this part of the world, and perhaps in no other. The room was crouded, and the unrivalled beauty of Boſton, fully diſplayed in our fair females, who, as well as the gentlemen preſent, were highly delighted with the little warbler's laſt ſong—"The Laſs of Richmond Hill." Several of the reverend clergy were alſo preſent. It is ſuppoſed that this little ſongſtreſs will receive the patronage of the opulent, that ſhe may be enabled to improve for her own emolument, and the amuſement of the world, thoſe talents which the benevolent author of all has beſtowed upon her. After the concert there was a ball, at which 50 couple danced.

PITTSBURGH, *December* 24.

Thurſday morning arrived here from head-quarters, Fort Waſhington, captain Guthrie and lieutenant Cummings, of the ſecond regiment of levies. Theſe gentlemen inform, that the hope entertained of general Scott's going out with a party of Kentucky volunteers, to the place of the late unfortunate action, was now over, as ſome difficulties had occurred which prevented it: that colonel George Gibſon, major Butler, &c. who were ſuppoſed to be dangerouſly wounded, were recovering, and that the report reſpecting captain Darke's death, falſe.

When theſe gentlemen left head-quarters, general St. Clair was ill of the gout.

From various opinions (obſerves a correſpondent) of gentlemen who were in the late action with the Indians, it is reduced to a certainty, that, beſides loſing pieces of artillery, and all the ſtores, &c. upwards of 700 men were left dead in the field, and it is ſuppoſed that the loſs of the Indians did not average more than one for ſix. It now appears to be high time for thoſe at the helm of our affairs to alter their ſyſtem of fighting Indians, which they have ſo long and ſo unſucceſsfully purſued!

NEW-YORK, *January* 10.

Yeſterday morning about four o'clock, this city was alarmed by a moſt tremendous fire! which happened at a houſe in Front-ſtreet, betwgen the Fly-market and Depeyſter-ſtreet, by means of which ſeven dwelling houſes were conſumed and ſeveral others much damaged. Happily the wind blew in ſuch a direction as to carry the embers from the city. The houſes deſtroyed were occupied by Mrs. Dickey, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Dennis M'Cready, Mr. Lalor, and Mrs. Keeling.

The large buildings on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet were much ſcorched by the heat of the fire, particularly the one belonging to Cary Ludlow, Eſquire.

We learn that a ſubſcription is opened for the relief of the ſufferers.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 9.

The following affecting circumſtance is related by a perſon who was with general St. Clair's army in the action of the 4th November laſt.—There were with the American troops a number of white women who had attended them on the expedition. When the retreat was ordered, one of theſe women having a child in her arms, and being hard purſued by an Indian with a tomahawk, who ſhe found muſt inevitably overtake her in a few minutes if ſhe did not leave the child, the deſire of ſelf perſervation overcame the paternal feelings of nature, and, ſtopping ſhort for a moment, ſhe placed the infant (being about a year old) on a ſtump, and immediately renewed her flight.—The Indian ruſhed on, and in the attempt to kill an officer, who made a ſtand to ſave the woman, was ſhot dead on the ſpot.—The woman eſcaped with the troops, but there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe that the child was tomahawked, or its brains daſhed out, as it is not likely that the ſavages, upon ſuch an occaſion, found themſelves in a humour to carry off an infant of a twelve-month old, to their towns.

Extract of a letter dated Edenton (N. C.) December 26.

"A veſſel from France arrived here the 23d inſtant, by which we learn that the king of France has made another elopement, and is now actually in Pruſſia."

WINCHESTER, *December* 24.

Tueſday afternoon arrived here from Fort Waſhington, lieutenant Stevenſon, of the Virginia battalion of levies.—Lieutenant Stevenſon left the Crab Orchards in company with enſign Towles, adjutant Devin, and 85 other perſons, on the firſt inſtant. He was in the unfortunate action with the Indians on the 4th ult. and has favoured us with the following particulars, viz. That the number killed on our ſide amounts to 637, including officers—that majors Brown, Clarke and Gaither, lieutenant Hopper, quarter-maſters Ward, Reynolds and Semple, are not among the ſlain, as formerly ſtated; but that enſigns Willon and Reeves, not mentioned before, loſt their lives in the unhappy conflict—That colonel Gibſon's wounds, it is thought, will prove mortal—that colonel Darke is but ſlightly wounded—that captain Darke, a moſt promiſing youth, received a muſket-ſhot in his face, which fractured a jaw, and rendered him ſpeechleſs, but that he is ſtill alive—that the Kentucky militia, which were to march with general Scott, did not go; general St. Clair having ſignified to that officer that the fort had been amply ſupplied with proviſions, and every other requiſite, from head-quarters—that major Hamtramck, of the 1ſt United States regiment, is put under an arreſt, for ſome ſuppoſed miſconduct on the day of the action—that he had information of the defeat, and was detached, but declined giving the neceſſary ſuccour to the retreat—that a white man, who rode a gray horſe, and wore a red coat, and who had a horn, was very obſervable among the enemy at the time of the engagement, but diſappearing at an early period thereof, he is ſuppoſed to have been killed—that the enemy's loſs is conjectured to be between one and two hundred—Number of our troops engaged, one thouſand four hundred—Number of the enemy ſuppoſed to be between two and three thouſand.

Since the arrival of lieutenant Stevenſon, three officers, and a few private ſoldiers, have paſſed through this town, on their way to their reſpective homes, from the ſcene of action.

We are happy in having it in our power to announce that Piomingo, or the Mountain-Leader, is ſafe; he was detached, as formerly mentioned, with 21 warriors, and a few ſoldiers, to reconnoitre the Miami villages, and returned to Fort Jefferſon two days after the action between our army and the ſavages. On his way to the fort he diſcovered that our army had been defeated, but ſaw none of the enemy, ſave one, who, miſtaking Piomingo's party for ſome of his own comrades, made up to them—he perceived his miſtake, but too late to retreat—he was accoſted by Piomingo with "Raſcal, you have been killing white men."—He endeavoured to exculpate himſelf, but Piomingo ordered two of his warriors to expand his arms, and a third (an old man, "for, ſays Piomingo, none of my young men ſhall diſgrace themſelves ſo much as to kill

a wretch like thee") to shoot him through the heart, which was accordingly executed—they afterwards took off his scalp."

The following incidents are related to us by persons who were in the engagement—Adjutant Burgess received two wounds, the second of which proved mortal—after the receipt of the first, he fought on with distinguished gallantry——the second unfortunately stopped his progress—faint with the loss of blood, he fell—a woman, whom we understand was particularly attached to him, flew to his relief, and, in endeavouring to raise him, received a ball from the enemy, which terminated her existence.——Some time after, that much to be lamented youth, ensign Wilson, fell; one of the savages attempted to take off his scalp, which colonel Darke perceiving, he ran up to the spot and stabbed the miscreant through the body with a small sword, before he had time to accomplish his diabolical purpose.

One of Piomingo's warriors, who was in the battle, is said to have killed and scalped ten of the enemy with his own hands, and was himself killed in the act of scalping the eleventh.

Dec. 31. Since our last a large party, among whom are several officers of the levies, came in through the wilderness from Kentucky. By some of these we are informed, that major Hamtramck has been tried, and honourably acquitted—and that Fort Jefferson has been strengthened, and has four months provisions in it.

The reports circulating for some days past, of nine boats full of passengers, having been captured by the Indians, on the Ohio, is not true.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 19.

The council have unanimously appointed capt. John Kilty to the office created by an act of the last session of assembly for recording deeds, &c. within that part of the Federal District which lies in this state, and commission under the great seal has been issued to him accordingly.

"On Friday the 6th instant, died in this city, Mr. Henry Woodcock, in the 56th year of his age.

"Mr. Woodcock was a native of England, but as, from his early manhood, he had resided constantly in America, his affections and attachments were all centred here. Amongst thousands he was eminent for his agreeable vivacity, inoffensive pleasantry, and every endearing companionable quality. No man ever possessed a warmer heart; and, had his power been equal to his benevolence, no person in the large circle of his acquaintance would have felt sorrow or distress; he had therefore the rare felicity of living without enemies, esteemed and caressed by numerous friends. Fortune, it is true, did not lavish on him her favours; but he enjoyed life, as became a man, with a cheerful contented mind, and his end was in peace."

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to present a petition to the next March court of Kent county for a commission to prove and perpetuate the bounds of the following TRACTS of LAND, viz. The Remains of My Lord's Gracious Grant, The Beaver Dams, The Remains of My Lord's Gracious Grant, resurveyed, or The Remains of His Lordship's Grant, Mitchell's Park, Mitchell's Risk, Mitchell's Park, resurveyed, The Remains of his Lordship's Gracious Grant, agreeable to the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

1 WALTER DULANY.

Annapolis, January 14, 1792.

Five Pounds Reward.

A YOUNG MULATTO WOMAN left my plantation some weeks ago, and (as I am since informed) has been about Annapolis passing for one of the Butlers; her name is JEMIMA (commonly called Mimy); she is of the middle stature, of a streight and rather slender make, and has a pleasing countenance when in a good humour; she took with her, beside other cloathing not known, a calico habit and brown linen jacket and petticoat. Whoever secures her in any gaol, so that I may get her again, shall receive the above reward, from

G. R. BROWN.

Port-Tobacco, January 12, 1792. 1

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, on the Head of South river, in November last, a red STEER yearling, his right ear is cropped, and three cuts in it, the left ear cropped and a hole, and a bob-tail. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

HENRY EVANS.

January 16, 1792. 1m 7/6

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 24th of January, 1792, on the premises, for CASH only:

SUNDRY valuable, healthy young NEGROES, consisting of men and boys, from ten years old and upwards, late the property of Thomas Rutland, and sold to satisfy all debts due from said estate, by

MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix of Joseph Howard, Jun. who was Executor, of Thomas Rutland.

3X ——ALSO,——

ON the same day, and place, will be EXPOSED to SALE, variety of property consisting of sundry NEGROES, men, women and children, household furniture, stock of all kinds, &c. &c. by

JOHN WATKINS, and

3X ANNE WATKINS, his wife, Executrix of Thomas Rutland, Jun.

December 30, 1791.

Annapolis, January 1, 1792.

At a meeting of the Visitors and Governors of St. JOHN's College, in the state of Maryland, on Thursday the 10th of November last,

RESOLVED,

THAT this board, at the quarterly meeting in May next, proceed to elect a Vice-Principal of St. John's College.

That it be the duty of the principal and vice-principal to teach some of the higher authors in Latin and Greek, certain parts of the mathematics, logic, and moral and natural philosophy; and that the departments of the said principal and vice-principal shall hereafter be ascertained with precision, on consideration of their mutual convenience and qualifications.

That the vice-principal shall be entitled to receive, for his services, a salary of three hundred and fifty pounds current money, rating dollars at 7/6 each, to be paid quarterly.

That persons desirous of, and qualified for, the office of vice-principal, be, by public advertisement, requested to make application to Mr. Charles Wallace, Mr. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and Mr. Alexander Contee Hanson, all of the city of Annapolis.

By order of the Board,

JOHN THOMAS, President.

N. B. The fundamental laws of St. John's college prohibit all preference on account of religious tenets or opinions.

As the appointment of a vice-principal is alone wanted to complete the plan of this rising seminary, the board will certainly proceed, at the time stated, to an election, provided a person qualified, in their judgment, for this important office, can be procured. The personal attendance of the candidates, although not positively required, will be obviously proper.

It may be useful to remark, that the salaries of all the professors and teachers have hitherto been paid with entire punctuality, and that the funds of St. John's college produce a certain annual income superior to all the appropriations which have been or probably will be made.

2

The Printers of news-papers throughout the United States are earnestly requested to insert the above resolve and remarks, and to repeat the publication as often as convenience will permit.

Annapolis, September 28, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against Mr. *William Sanders*, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make them known to the subscribers as speedily as possible, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to

19 FREDERICK GREEN, WILLIAM W. DAVIS, } Executors.

ALL persons having any just claims against the estate of WILLIAM HALL, of Ben. late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated and proved, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

2 RICHARD D. HALL, Executor.

TO BE RENTED,

THE HOUSE in this city, where the subscriber now lives.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, January 3, 1792. 3

Sixteen Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending four slaves, or four dollars for each, viz. BEN, a black well set man, about 35 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high; had with him when he absconded good cloaths of a variety of kinds, he has been long and well known as a waterman on this bay, and had charge of a schooner of Mr. Sprigg's.——PHIL, a young black crop negro, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very forward and impertinent, about 22 years of age, and well made, had the ordinary cloathing of a crop negro.——MAREEN, a light coloured negro woman of about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, stout and well made, had also a variety of good cloathing.——JACK, a stout young man of about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well made, has been some time a coachman. It is apprehended that these slaves are lurking in the neighbourhood of West river. All persons are forewarned against harbouring them, as they will, when discovered, be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. These persons have assumed the name of Boston, and have petitioned for their freedom at the last term of the general court, and have since absconded under a pretence that they are free. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slaves, or either of them, to the subscriber, in Annapolis, or Richard Sprigg, Esq: of West river.——The fellow Jack will be hired to any strict master at a very reasonable rate, until next April term.

tf JOHN F. MERCER.

Annapolis, November 16, 1791. 9

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, negro NEWTON, about twenty-seven years old, and negro MINTA, about twenty-one years old; they say their master's name is Vincent Williams, and lives on the South Branch of Virginia. Their master is desired to pay charges, and take them away; if they are not taken away by the first day of March, 1792, they will be sold in ten days thereafter, for fees of imprisonment, and other charges.

WILLIAM D. BEALL, Sheriff Prince-Georges county.

December 30, 1791. 3

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For the purpose of disposing of valuable property in the district of COLUMBIA, consisting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promising young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the western extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Patowmack and city of Washington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Washington.

LOT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 55 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the west by the meandering waters of the Piny-Branch. On this stream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building stone. On this lot are two beautiful situations for houses.

LOT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a house as a country seat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous and beautiful situations.

4000 Tickets at 35*l.* each, dollars at 7*s.* 6*d.* is £.7000

No. 1,	1 prize of 107 acres of land at £.20 per acre	2140	0 0
2,	1 do. of 84 do. do.	1680	0 0
3,	1 do. of 39 do. do.	780	0 0
1 to 14,	14 lots in George-town, at 65*l.* each,	910	0 0
	1 prize in cash,	100	0 0
	1 ditto,	50	0 0
	1 ditto,	46	0 0
	647 ditto, of 40*s.* each,	1294	0 0
			£. 7000

667 Prizes.
3333 Blanks.

MANAGERS.

Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Walker, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidson, Esquires, Annapolis.

This scheme contains several very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Washington, whose increase in value will keep pace with the growth of the rising empire of the United States of America—Hence, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the small sum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country seat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now possessing an extensive commerce.

The subscriber proposes drawing this Lottery in George-Town, on the first Monday in May next, or sooner, if the tickets are all sold, which he flatters himself will be the case from his present prospects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land, and the money for the cash prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be immediately published. The crop now on the lots is reserved to the subscriber. A plot of the lots may be seen at Mr. George Mann's.

☞ TICKETS may be had of Messrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidson, Esquires, and Mr. George Mann.

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

December 13, 1791. 4

A Hat Manufactory.

TOOTELL & NORTON,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they mean to open a HAT MANUFACTORY in South-East-street, in this city, on or before the 31st of January, where it will be carried on, in an extensive manner, in all its various branches. Mr. Norton, who has been foreman to Mr. John Gray, hatter, in Baltimore-town, (and has also worked in several of the first manufactories in London,) flatters himself, that he will give general satisfaction to those persons, who honour them with their custom.

Commissions from the country, will be gladly received, and punctually attended to.

N. B. Those persons having FUR's for sale, will always receive the best prices for them, cash in hand.

*** The public are respectfully informed, that they may be supplied with most excellent APPLES by the barrel, by applying at Mr. T. Johnson, junior's store, on the Dock. R. T.

Annapolis, December 15th, 1791. 5

ALL persons indebted to the estate of EDWARD GLOVER, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to make payment, and those who have claims are desired to make them known, as soon as possible. The creditors, are requested to meet, on Friday the 20th instant, at the office of the register of wills, in Annapolis.

3X WILLIAM GLOVER, Administrator.

A LIST of LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the first day of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters:—

POLLY BURK, captain Butler, of the schooner John, David Bangs, Annapolis; Maryann Biscoe, St. Mary's county.

Samuel Chase (2), Jeremiah T. Chase (2), Nicholas Carroll, Mrs. Carroll, Cornelius Comegys, John Craggs, care of F. Grammar, Thomas Chipchale (2), Annapolis; Benjamin Chaney, Prince-George's county.

Richard Dallam, Annapolis; Mary Dowson (2), Benedict.

Mr. Fleming, Annapolis; captain William Foster, ship Kitty, Lower-Marlborough.

Charles Goldsborough, jun. (2), care of William Cooke, Robert Goldsborough, John Gwinn, David Geddes, Annapolis; Benjamin Gantt, Prince-George's county.

Thomas Hardy, Annapolis; Thomas Hamilton, Schoolfield; Mrs. Harwood, Lower-Marlborough; Richard Humberston, Upper-Marlborough; Benjamin Hutchins, St. Mary's county; Joseph Hopkins.

Joseph Jackson, Prince-George's county.

John Knowles, Annapolis; Joseph Karruk, Hunting-town.

William Loyd, Annapolis; George Lynzey, Prince-George's county; Samuel Lane, Calvert county.

Samuel Miller, capt. Moffat, of the sloop Nancy, Luther Martin, John Marshall, Annapolis; Joseph M'Cenry (2), Pig-Point; Thomas Mackall, William M'Blair, Lower-Marlborough.

John O'Kennedy, care of John Ashton, Annapolis; John O'Harroh, Pig-Point; John Newton, Prince-George's county.

Henry Ridgely (2), Charles Ridgely, John Randall, Annapolis.

Vachel Stephens, Robert Smith, William Sandison (2), Annapolis; capt. Skinner, ship Collins, Patuxent river; capt. James Somervell, Prince-George's county; Thomas Smith and Sons, Chester-town.

Col. Levin Winder, James Winchester, William Wilkins, jun. Thomas Walley (2), Joseph Williams (2), Annapolis; John Wastenays, Herring Bay; capt. Nathaniel Wilson, William White, Calvert county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** Those persons who send to the Post-Office for LETTERS, are requested to send the MONEY, as none will be delivered without. 2

Baltimore-town, Maryland, January 5, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we are ready to receive subscriptions at our respective houses for shares in the Maryland Insurance Fire Company, in virtue of, and agreeably to, an act of assembly of the state of Maryland, entitled, An act to erect and establish an insurance fire-company in Baltimore-town, in Baltimore county, and for other purposes.

JOHN MERRYMAN,
NICHOLAS ROGERS,
GEO. SALMON,
JAMES CALHOUN,
Wm. BUCHANAN, of George.

2

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND CHESNUT RAILS, for which a good price will be given. Inquire of the Printers. 3w

January 1, 1792. 2

Anne-Arundel county, November 23, 1791.

RAN away from the subscriber, two apprentice lads, the one named CHARLES ONION, the other named NICHOLAS WATKINS, son of Eleazer Watkins, deceased. Charles Onion is about eighteen years of age, and Nicholas Watkins is about nineteen years of age. Whoever apprehends and brings them home shall receive ONE SHILLING reward for the two, or SIX-PENCE for either of them, paid by

RICH. WATTS.

N.B. All persons are forewarned from harbouring or keeping them at their peril. 2

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber last week, a likely negro man named AARON; he is about twenty-three years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, well made and remarkably active; has a scar on one of his wrists, occasioned by a cut of a knife; had on, when he went away, a new fearnought jacket, a pair of striped country cloth overalls, white yarn stockings and coarse shoes; but as he took a variety of other cloaths with him, which I do not recollect (except a light blue broad cloth coat, with plated buttons,) will probably change his dress, and attempt to pass for a free man; he has a great propensity to strong drink, and when intoxicated is extremely quarelsome and impertinent. Whoever secures the said negro in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS, or the above reward if brought home.

DAN. JENIFER, jun.

Port-Tobacco, January 4, 1792. 2

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Pig-Point, as strays, a sorrel MARE, seven or eight years old, about fourteen hands high, paces, trots and gallops, switch tail, and no perceivable brand; and a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands and a half high, three or four years old, undocked, no brand, with a small star in her forehead. The owner or owners are requested to come prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

RICHARD DOWELL.

2 December 20, 1791.

LANDS FOR SALE.

PART of a tract of LAND called ROZIER's RETUGE, containing 501 acres, more or less; This land is very valuable for its situation and soil, it lays on Port-Tobacco creek, about two miles below the town of Port-Tobacco; as it lays on navigable water and near the river Patowmack, not far distant from the city WASHINGTON, any thing may be readily carried to or from this place, it is near to Nanjemoy on Patowmack river; this place must be the harbour for the navy of the United States. On this tract is a large quantity of cleared low ground, very proper for meadow; also some marsh, the whole affords excellent pasturage, and is a fine place to raise stock of every kind: The improvements, a large and commodious dwelling house with two brick chimnies at each end of the house, a large kitchen with a good brick chimney, other necessary houses, and on this tract are two tenements with proper houses for tenants, and tobacco houses; it is at present under rent for 12,000 net crop tobacco. Another tract of LAND adjoining the former, called TOMSONTON, 170 acres, more or less; on this are two tenants at 2200 net crop tobacco. Part of another TRACT called WATHEN's ADVENTURE, containing 80 acres, more or less; this is under rent 800 net crop tobacco: The rents become due the 20th December, and will be the right of the subscriber. The sale to be on the first mentioned tract on the 15th day of February next, the terms one third of the purchase to be paid down, one third in six months from the day of sale, and the balance the first day of January, 1793, when possession will be given and the lands conveyed. These lands will be sold separately. The first mentioned tract may be divided to make two good plantations, this will be determined on the day of sale, as it may suit the purchasers. Bond and approved security will be required for two thirds of the purchase money, free from interest.

January 1, 1792. 3 THOMAS CONTEE.

Scheme of a Lottery,

For the disposal of sundry MERCHANDISE, by JOHN WASTENEYS.

1	Prize of	200	is	200 dolls.
1		150		150
1		100		100
2		50		100
6		40		240
15		30		450
15		20		300
20		16		320
30		10		300
50		6		300
859		4		3436
1	first drawn Number,			20
1	last do. do.			20
	Contingent expences,			64
1002	Prizes.			6000
2000	Blanks.			
3000	Tickets, at 2 dollars each, is			6000

Among which GOODS are a very great and elegant variety of chintzes, printed cottons, muslins and linens; muslin gown patterns, striped with silk; tamboured muslin gown patterns and aprons, with plain, striped and sprigged, muslins; corded dimities and muslinets; black blond and thread, laces and edgings; black and white gauzes, satins, modes and lutestrings; silk, and silk and cotton vest-patterns; Scotch linens, cambricks and lawns; silk, cotton and thread, hosiery; women's hats, bonnets and cloaks; sheeting and diapers, &c. &c. &c. These goods are all of the best quality, and bought at the first market from the different manufactories; have been but about 18 months in this country, of course they are fresh and in good order, which will render this lottery advantageous to adventurers. There are not quite two blanks to one prize. The drawing will be in the city of Annapolis, as soon as the tickets are disposed of, under the inspection of proper managers, of which notice will be given in the Maryland Gazette, and after the drawing is finished a list of the prizes will be published for the information of adventurers.

Herring Bay, December 16, 1791. 3

In CHANCERY,

January 2d, 1792.

MARSH MAREEN DUVALL, an insolvent debtor, lately in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, having, on his petition to the chancellor, been brought before the chancellor, and having taken the oath prescribed by the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the body of the said Marsh Mareen Duvall having, according to the said act, been discharged from imprisonment. It is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the creditors of the said Duvall appear before him in person, or by their agents or attornies, in the chancerry office, on the first Monday of March next, for the purposes of proposing to the said Marsh Mareen Duvall any interrogatories, which they, or any of them, may think proper, and of recommending to the chancellor some person to be trustee of the property of the said Duvall for the benefit of his creditors. Ordered further, that notice be given by the said Duvall to the said creditors to attend for the purpose aforesaid, by having a copy of this order inserted in the next Maryland Gazette, and continued therein the three following weeks.

A. C. HANSON, chancellor.

True copy,

3 Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Port-Tobacco, August 20, 1791.

WHEREAS, on Saturday the 13th instant, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at night, as my negro man called BENJAMIN was coming from this place to Haberdeventure, as soon as he reached the top of the hill, commonly called Theobald's Hill, (about half of a mile distant from this town) he was met and accosted by a white man who had on a dark cloth coat, and who rode a small black horse, some trifling conversation ensued, when this man rode up to Benjamin and gave him a violent stab in the breast with a knife, or some such weapon, of which he died on the Monday following—I will pay the above reward of one hundred dollars to any person who will discover the perpetrator of this inhuman act, so that he be convicted thereof.

J. H. STONE. 15

NEW LINE.

ANNAPOLIS, EASTON, and PHILADELPHIA,

Water and Land STAGES,

Via CÆCIL COURT HOUSE & NEW-CASTLE.

THE Subscribers, (Proprietors of the *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore New Line*) very respectfully inform the *inhabitants of this city* and its vicinity, that intend to establish a communication from this place direct to *Philadelphia*, for the conveyance of *freight* and *passengers*, to commence running the 29th instant, by the following route:—*A packet* will leave *Philadelphia* every *Monday* morning for Newcastle, on its arrival the stage immediately conveys the passengers to *Cecil Court House*, where the packet waits their arrival, and proceeds direct for *Annapolis* and *Easton*, and touches at *Annapolis* on her return. The peculiar advantages of this tour, in point of expedition, will be obvious to every traveller going to the northward, it being certain this route can be performed in less time than by land. The *proprietors* solicit the patronage of the public, assuring them every exertion shall be used to render this line pleasing, agreeable and expeditious. The variableness of the winds renders the day of the *packet's* return from *Easton* rather uncertain; but it is expected she will leave this place early every Sunday morning. *Passengers*, and *shippers* that have freight to forward, are requested to leave their names at the *Printers*, who will instruct the captain to wait upon them and inform the hour of departure.

JOHN CHAMBERS, *Cecil Court House.*
HENRY DARLEY,
Wm. CLAY,
BOND and LEES, } *Newcastle.*

Passage to Cecil Court-House,	7	6
to Newcastle in stage,	6	0
to Philadelphia in packet,	3	9
	17	3

Heavy freight, 2*s.* per cwt. from city to city. Light, in proportion to bulk.

Annapolis, August 19, 1791. 15

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing betwixt two and three hundred acres, in Prince-George's county, on the east side of the Eastern Branch, about four miles from the federal city, and the same distance from Bladensburg; there is a good meadow on it, and some houses. Application may be made to Mr. RICHARD PONSONBY, in Bladensburg, or to the subscriber, in Piscataway. tf

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

November 23, 1791. 6

WARREN ACADEMY,

PAUQUIER COURT-HOUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the voluntary resignation of Mr. *John Dyson*, who has for some time had the direction of the above-mentioned seminary, and merited the approbation of the trustees and visitors, *James Campbell*, A. B. lately from Princeton college, New-Jersey, was appointed to take charge of the said Academy, and will enter upon the execution of his office about the beginning of January 1792.—The branches of education which he engages to teach the ensuing year, are the Latin and Greek languages, together with the elementary and practical branches of the Mathematics.—The price of tuition will be six pounds current money of Virginia, per annum, for each scholar, exclusive of which, the sum of eight shillings must be paid in advance for the purpose of procuring fuel, to be appropriated to the use of the Academy. Convenient board has hitherto been, and probably may hereafter be, procured in reputable houses, upon the moderate terms of ten or twelve pounds per annum. It is presumed that the eligible situation of WARREN ACADEMY is so well known, that it is unnecessary to say any thing here in recommendation of it. Public examinations of the students, and exhibitions of Oratory, will be held; the periods whereof shall be hereafter made known.

By order of the trustees,

WILLIAM EDMONDS, president.

November 17, 1791. 6

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